

CAROLINA PEOPLE TELL WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF MAYR'S STOMACH REMEDY.

Sufferers Find Swift Relief by Use of This Remarkable Treatment.

Stomach sufferers in the Southeast and, in fact all over the country have found remarkable and efficient results from the use of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

Many have taken this remedy and tell today of the benefits they received. Its effects come quickly—the first dose convinces. Here is what two Carolina folks have written:

W. R. DAVENPORT, Parker, N. C.—“For years I have suffered from a disease which puzzled the doctors. I heard of your remedy and one bottle gave me relief. Your full treatment has about cured me.”

J. E. ERWIN, Winston-Salem, N. C.—“I am satisfied through personal use of the powers of your remedy. You have saved my life.”

These statements come from letters among thousands. This remedy is known and used throughout the United States. It has a record of results and proof.

Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy clears the digestive tract of mucoid accretions and poisonous matter. It brings swift relief to sufferers from ailments of the stomach, liver and bowels. Many declare it has saved them from dangerous operations and many are sure it has saved their lives.

We want all people who have chronic stomach trouble or constipation, no matter how long standing, to try one dose of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy—one dose will convince you. This is the medicine so many of our people have been taking with surprising results. The most thorough system cleanser ever sold. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is now sold here by Justus Pharmacy and druggists everywhere.—adv tnc

DR. W. F. NICKEL DENTIST

Office Over Hunter's Pharmacy.
Hendersonville, N. C.

GOOD RESULTS FROM ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM.

Washington, D. C.—The treatment of hogs exposed to the risk of contagion from hog cholera serum has saved all but 2.27% in the Southern States, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from local agents engaged in demonstration work in this section.

These reports show that the county agents inoculated, in the year ending June 30, 1914, a total of 34,636 hogs that were in good health at the time, but were exposed to the disease. Of this number only 787 died. This loss of 2.27% is regarded as highly gratifying evidence of the value of the preventive treatment with anti-hog cholera serum.

Although many authorities do not recommend this treatment after the hog is so sick that signs of the disease are plainly visible, the agents in many cases took a “fighting chance.” The results would seem, on the whole, to have been very satisfactory. Including sick and well animals, a grand total of 41,974 hogs exposed to the disease received the serum. Of these, 3,004 died, a percentage of loss of 7.15.

In considering these figures, scientists point out that the work was done under ordinary farm conditions, and not by trained experts in laboratories. In addition, a very large number of hogs were inoculated by veterinarians or by farmers themselves. In these cases no figures are available to show the exact results of the treatment.

Department experts also point out, however, that inoculation alone is not sufficient and does not remove the necessity for sanitary and other precautions; for example, hogs should be fed for a few days after the treatment on cooling laxative foods. They should be removed to uninfected and clean pens where there is plenty of shade, and care should be taken to free them from lice and worms. Since many hogs are worm infested, the following formula, which has been used by local agents throughout the South with considerable success, is suggested by the Kentucky Experiment Station:

Santonin, 2 1/2 grains.
Arecua nut, 1 dram.
Calomel, 1 grain.
Sodium carbonate, 1 dram.
This is a sufficient quantity for each 100 pounds of live weight. The dose should be given in a cup in the evening, after the hogs have been without food from 12 to 24 hours. The following morning each hog should receive a tablespoonful of Epsom Salts.

BABY HOSPITAL AT SALUDA.

(Spartanburg Herald.)
At the meeting of the Better Babies' Camp association held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, it was the sentiment of the members that the hospital so well launched this past summer at Saluda, N. C., be continued again next year. The institution achieved the most satisfactory result for its first year's work and with the equipment and experience acquired it is believed it can be made to serve even a greater number of little children more beneficially in the future. Certainly the association feels that the good work begun should not be abandoned unless insurmountable obstacles are encountered in the future and these obstacles are not now apparent.

The charity of the city has splendidly supported the undertaking and that it prove worthy of the public support and confidence is the thing desired.

Woman's beauty, the forest echo and rainbows soon pass away.

PRESIDENT ISSUES THANKS. GIVING PROCLAMATION.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—President Woodrow Wilson today designated Thursday, November 26, as the day for all Americans to return thanks for their blessings during the past year. This proclamation by the president was in accordance with custom since the inauguration of Thanksgiving day, which is always officially designated from the white house.

The president's proclamation, which refers to the fact that the United States is at peace, which the rest of the world is at war, follows:

The Proclamation.
By the president of the United States of America.

A proclamation.
It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of change which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

“It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honor, and in some part to succor the suffering and supply the needs of those who are in want. We have been privileged by our own peace and self-control in some degree to steady the counsels and shape the hopes and purposes of a day of fear and distress. Our people have looked upon their own life as a nation with a deeper comprehension, a fuller realization of their responsibilities, as well as of their blessings, and a keen sense of the moral practical significance of what their part among the nations of the world may come to be.

“The hurtful effects of foreign war in their own industrial and commercial affairs have made them feel the more fully and see the more clearly their mutual independence upon one another and has stirred them to a helpful co-operation such as they seldom practiced before. They have been quickened by a great moral stimulation. Their unmistakable ardor for peace, their earnest pity and disinterested sympathy for those who are suffering, their readiness to help and to think of the needs of others has revealed them to themselves as well as to the world.

“Our crops will feed all who need food; the self-possession of our people amidst the most serious anxieties and difficulties and the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men will serve other nations as well as our own.

“The business of the country has been supplied with new instrumentalities and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade and intercourse. The Panama canal has been opened to the commerce of the nations. The two continents of America have been bound in closer ties of friendship. New instrumentalities of international trade have been created which will be also new instrumentalities of acquaintance, intercourse, and mutual service. Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbors or so equipped to serve themselves and mankind.

“Now therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday the twenty-sixth of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
“Done at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

“WOODROW WILSON.
By the president:
ROBERT LANSING,
Acting Secretary of State.”

DANIELS LAUDS PEACE TREATIES JUST ADOPTED.

Washington, Oct.—Winter's Ratification of new peace commission treaties between the United States and twenty-six other nations was held as “the crowning act of this decade of human effort” by Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, in a campaign speech here tonight.

“I never knew of a fight between two men if they let a day or a week elapse before proceeding to get physical satisfaction after their quarrel,” Mr. Daniels said.

“Now, that we have these treaties with these nations, great and small, the possibility of war is reduced to a minimum; it is a safe prophecy that nobody living today will see the day when these countries engage in war with the United States.

“Public opinion is the great world lever of today and in the fear which must elapse before a declaration of war, public opinion would crystallize against war and prevent a conflict. Next year will see an increase in peace treaties to include every civilized country. Arbitration has failed because it is compulsory.”

POPULATION GROWTH.

The population of continental United States on July 1, 1914, was 98,781,324 according to estimates prepared by the census office. This was an increase from 91,972,266 on April 15, 1910. The total population of the United States and its possessions on July 1 was 109,021,992 according to the same estimate. This was an increase of 7,000,000 people in a little more than four years.

PAYING ASSESSMENT BOOK IS OPENED BY THE CITY.

In order that information with reference to paying assessments against Hendersonville property owners may be had without a prolonged search, the city has completed a new system.

City Manager G. W. Justice and Secretary Howard Miller have finished entering the assessments into a new book prepared especially for this work.

The forms were printed so as to give the number of feet frontage on paved streets, the total assessment and the yearly dues with interest for five or twenty years, the time depending on the terms of the bonds.

Blank spaces are provided for entering the names of new property owners in case of transfers of property and conveniently arranged spaces for given credits when periodical payments are paid.

Information can be had in a moment's notice as to how much has been paid and what is due for improvements. No long search of the records will be necessary since the information has been compiled. The office of tax collector is prepared for receiving payments.

TWO AMERICAN VESSELS ARE ORDERED TO HAITI.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Orders to proceed with all possible speed from Dominican waters to Port-au-Prince, the rebel-held capital of Haiti, were sent by the navy department today to the transport Hancock which has on board a full regiment of marines.

At the same time the battleship Kansas was ordered to Port-au-Prince from Vera Cruz.

The Hancock should arrive tomorrow and the Nebraska probably Saturday. The cruiser Tacoma already is at Port-au-Prince and a detachment of her marines were landed last week to protect the American consulate, after an understanding had been reached with both factions.

What further steps shall be taken to protect American and other foreigners probably will be left to naval officers on the scene. No official report had reached Washington today of the latest disturbances in Port-au-Prince, but earlier dispatches announcing that Davilmar Theodore, having proclaimed himself president, was marching against the capital, caused the state department to ask the navy to prepare to deal with a serious situation.

NEW STRANGE STORY OF THE HORROR OF WAR.

The following graphic story of the use of a high-power explosive, sometimes called Turpinite, about which little is known but the deadly effect of which in the present war has created consternation on both sides of the Atlantic, is taken from a London newspaper:

“For a fortnight past several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted darkly that the French had no fear of the terrible siege guns which Germany had prepared in secret, and with which they reduced Namur in 24 hours instead of three months it was thought the city would hold out. Paris, it was stated, would be defended by an arm more secret and even more terrible. A clue to this peril to the German advance is given by the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. He writes:

“There have been rumors before of the terrible explosive which M. Turpin, the inventor of Melinite, had placed at the service of France. It had been tried once near Chalons, so it was said, on a flock of sheep. A shell charged with the new explosive burst above them. The smoke cleared away. Of the 400 sheep 400 were dead. It has been used now, I learn, in the bitter earnest of war.

“A friend of mine, a member of the American branch of the Red Cross. Returned to Paris on Thursday afternoon from a visit to the trenches around Meaux, whither he had gone with an ambulance to bring in the wounded. The strange horror of what he had seen there was still in his eyes. “I saw,” he said, “the German trenches as the French guns left them. They were filled with the dead, but with dead in such postures as the world has never seen since the Destroying Angel passed above the Philistine camp in that avenging night of Scripture. It was as though some blight from heaven had fallen upon them. There they stood in line, rifles to shoulder, a silent company of ghosts in the gray light of dawn. I approached them.

“There was no horror in their faces, no agony of surprise even. Only over them was a film of fine grayish powder. You would have said that they had traveled a long and dusty road. I have seen men before who had died of asphyxiation, but there was no sign of the agonizing struggle for breath. It was if a deep and sudden sleep had overtaken them—only their eyes were open. They might have been there for all eternity, thus, their rifles at rest. I felt that if I touched them they would crumble into dust. Never have I seen anything more terrible than these erect, silent figures in the chill dawn.”

SOME PUMPKINS.

(Monroe Journal.)
Mr. L. L. Parker, of Lanes Creek, tells The Journal he has a pumpkin vine which he believes to be the champion. It is sixty-three feet long and has produced fourteen pumpkins. The last one grew fifty-nine feet from the root of the vine. He is solid for pumpkin pie. Mr. John M. Deese, of Vance, reports one vine that has six, averaging twenty-five pounds each—one hundred and fifty pounds of pure pumpkin on one vine.

Advertise it in the Democrat if you want to sell or swap it.

WAR IS ONLY BEGINNING SAYS FORMER PRESIDENT.

Paris, Oct.—The war is only beginning in the opinion of Armand Fallieres, ex-president of France. In an interview published by the France de Bordeaux today and transmitted from Bordeaux by the Havas agency, M. Fallieres says:

“Months and months will be required to overcome the military power of the enemy, but these does not produce discouragement in France. Our country has acquired the new virtue of constancy in effort.

“We shall certainly be victorious for, without reckoning our ardent patriotism and material resources, we have on our side Russia and Great Britain, with their strength and tenacity, and Belgium as well as Serbia, and, finally, we possess the moral support of entire humanity, which loves the ideal of liberty.

“The right will not fail, and France will not perish. Should we sacrifice our last man or should we be compelled to call for last reserves, I am ready to go. There is only one motto—absolute confidence.”

PRESS NOTICE.

The war in Europe is proving a big boon to postal savings in this country. From the very day hostilities opened across the seas postal-savings receipts began to increase by leaps and bounds and withdrawals fell off, a result quite contrary to the predictions of many well-informed persons who in their imagination, saw lines of feverish depositors at post-office windows anxious to again return their savings to the boot-leg and body-belt depositories whence they came before entrusted to Uncle Sam. But the forecasters failed to reckon on the confidence of the American citizen, regardless of the flag that first met his eyes, in the ability and purpose of the Government to carry out its obligations, not only among the nations of the earth, but with the humblest citizen of our land.

Two important results have followed: thousands of people, largely of foreign birth, accustomed to send their savings abroad, are now patrons of our postal-savings system; and enormous sums of actual cash have been released for commercial uses among our own people at a time when the need for every available dollar is pressing.

The growth of postal savings in the United States has been steady and healthy and the system has filled an important gap between the tin-can depository and the factory paymaster. On July 1, when affairs were running smoothly here and abroad and the transmission of money across the Atlantic was safe and expeditious, there was approximately \$43,000,000 of postal savings standing to the credit of about 388,000 depositors. Since then over \$10,000,000 of deposits have been added and the number of depositors has increased enormously. This unprecedented gain is the more striking when it is considered that the net gain is the more striking when it is considered that the net gain in the last three months is larger than the gain for the entire fiscal year 1914. Scores of offices have done more postal-savings business since the war has been going on than was done by them during the previous existence of the service. The increases are confined to no special localities, but have been felt in every nook and corner of the country. New York City alone made a gain in September of more than a million, while Brooklyn showed a relatively big increase. Chicago reported a larger gain in the past three months than for the previous twelve months. More than 7,000 new accounts were opened during the period bringing the number of depositors in that city up to over 21,000.

The unexpected increase in postal-savings business has not only added greatly to the general administrative duties of the system, but has brought up many new and interesting problems which have called for the careful personal consideration of Postmaster General Burleson and Governor Dockery. Third Assistant Postmaster General. But their task has been lightened somewhat by the promptness of depository banks in furnishing additional security to meet the abnormal deposits. A number of the very largest banks in the country, which have heretofore declined to qualify as depositories for postal-savings funds, are now among the eager applicants for them.

HUNGER MAY DRIVE BELGIANS TO ATTACK GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

London, Oct. 29.—Fear that the Belgians remaining in their devastated country would be impelled through hunger to attack the German military authorities was expressed in a telegram received here today from Captain T. L. Lucey, representative of the American commission for Belgian relief.

The message, sent from Rotterdam to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the relief commission, said Captain Lucey had been told by relief workers that in Brussels, Charleroi, Liege, Namur, Mons and Dinant, 3,000,000 persons were being fed by charity and that only four days' supply of flour was on hand.

In the vicinity of Liege conditions were more desperate than elsewhere. “Beans, peas and rice are acceptable,” the telegram continued, “but the great necessity and the urgent appeals from all concerned are for wheat flour.”

“You may be convinced that any statement you have heard has underestimated conditions in Belgium. Great danger is threatened. To avoid it you must get flour to the people, and get it at once.”

The steamer Iris, the second ship to take supplies to Belgium for the American committee, is expected to sail from London Saturday with 1,400 tons of wheat, rice and peas.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by the Highland Lake Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, domesticated in North Carolina, to the undersigned trustee, to secure certain indebtedness therein named, and default having been made in the payment of both the principal and the interest thereon which said principal and interest are long since due and payable, and demand having been made upon me by the cestui que trust so to do, I will sell at the court house door in the city of Hendersonville, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock M. on Friday the 27th day of November, 1914, all the following described lands and premises, to-wit: Lot No. 33:

Beginning at a stake in the S. margin of Ave. B. 240 ft. n. w. from the intersection of Ave. B. and 3rd St., and running thence 150 ft. to a stake; thence n. w. 75 ft. to a stake; thence n. e. 150 ft. to a stake in the S. margin of Ave. B.; thence s. e. along the S. side of Ave. B. 75 ft. to point of beginning. Lot No. 36:

Beginning at a stake in the S. margin of Ave. B. at the intersection of Ave. B. and 3rd St., thence s. along the W. side of 3rd St., 150 ft. to a stake; thence n. w. 138 ft. to a stake; thence n. e. 150 ft. to a stake in the S. margin of Ave. B.; thence s. e. along the S. side of Ave. B. 90 ft. to point of beginning. Lot No. 266:

Beginning at a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive 600 ft. s. e. of the intersection of Highland Drive and Ave. A., and running thence n. 100 ft. to a stake; thence s. w. 88 ft. to a stake; thence s. 100 ft. to a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive; thence n. e. along the N. side of Highland Drive 75 ft. to point of beginning. Lot No. 267:

Beginning at a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive 675 ft. s. e. of the intersection of Highland Drive and Ave. A., and running thence n. 75 ft. to a stake; thence n. w. 86 ft. to a stake; thence s. 100 ft. to a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive; thence e. along the N. side of Highland Drive 75 ft. to point of beginning. Lot No. 53:

Beginning at a stake 775 ft. from the junction of 3rd and 4th Sts., on the E. margin of 3rd St., and runs N. 73 1-2 deg. E. 150 ft. to a stake; thence S. 16 1-2 deg. E. 66 ft. to a stake at the corner of Lots 51 and 52; thence W. 73 1-2 deg. West 150 feet to a stake in the margin of 3rd St.; thence along the E. margin of 3rd St. 75 ft. to the beginning. Lot No. 54:

Beginning at a stake on the E. margin of 3rd St. 700 ft. s. of the junction of 3rd and 4th Sts., and runs N. 74 1-2 deg. E. 150 ft. to a stake; thence S. 16 1-2 deg. W. 75 ft. to a stake; thence S. 73 1-2 deg. W. 150 ft. to a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St.; thence along 3rd St. 75 ft. to the beginning. Lot No. 55:

Beginning at a stake 625 ft. from the junction of 3rd and 4th streets, and margin of 3rd St., and runs N. 73 1-2 deg. E. 150 ft. to a stake; thence S. 16 1-2 deg. W. 75 ft. to a stake; thence S. 73 1-2 deg. W. 150 ft. to a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St.; thence along 3rd St. to the beginning. Lot No. 56:

Beginning at a stake on the E. margin of 3rd St. 550 ft. from the angle at junction of 3rd and 4th Streets, and runs N. 73 1-2 deg. E. 150 ft. to a stake; thence S. 16 1-2 deg. W. 75 ft. to a stake; thence S. 73 1-2 deg. W. 150 ft. to a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St.; thence along 3rd St. to the beginning. Lot No. 57:

Beginning at a stake on the E. margin of 3rd St. 475 ft. from the angle at junction of 3rd and 4th Sts., and runs N. 73 1-2 deg. E. 150 ft. to a stake; thence S. 16 1-2 deg. W. 75 ft. to a stake; thence S. 73 1-2 deg. W. 150 ft. to a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St.; thence along 3rd St. to the beginning. Lot No. 58:

Beginning at a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St. 400 ft. from the angle at junction of 3rd and 4th Sts., and runs N. 73 1-2 deg. E. 150 ft. to a stake; thence S. 16 1-2 deg. W. 75 ft. to a stake; thence S. 73 1-2 deg. W. 150 ft. to a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St.; thence along 3rd St. to the beginning. Lot No. 59:

Beginning at a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St. 325 ft. from the angle at junction of 3rd and 4th Sts., and runs N. 73 1-2 deg. E. 150 ft. to a stake; thence S. 16 1-2 deg. W. 75 ft. to a stake; thence S. 73 1-2 deg. W. 150 ft. to a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St.; thence along 3rd St. to the beginning. Lot No. 60:

Beginning at a stake 225 ft. from the angle at junction of 3rd and 4th Sts., and runs S. 88 deg. E. 125 ft. to a stake; thence S. 19 deg. E. 56 ft. to a stake; thence S. 73 1-2 deg. W. 150 ft. to a stake in the E. margin of 3rd St.; thence with said street to the beginning. Lot No. 37:

Beginning at a stake in the angle made by the junction of 3rd and 4th Sts., and runs S. 2 1-4 deg. W. 225 ft. to the N. w. corner of Lot No. 60; thence S. 88 deg. E. 125 ft. to the N. e. corner of Lot No. 60; thence S. 16 deg. E. 117 ft. to a stake in the S. margin of 4th St.; thence along the S. margin of 4th St. to the beginning. Lot No. 269:

Beginning at a stake in the E. margin of Lake Shore Drive near the E. shore of the Lake between Ave. A. & 1st Ave., and runs N. 69 deg. E. 93 ft. to a stake; thence S. 21 deg. E. 130 ft. to a stake; thence S. 69 deg. W. 82 ft. to a stake in Lake Shore Drive; thence with the meanders of Lake Shore Drive in a N. w. direction 133.5 ft. to the beginning. Lot No. 270:

Beginning at a stake 93 ft. from the Lake Shore Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 269 & 270

and runs S. 21 deg. E. 130 ft. to a stake 82 ft. east of Lake Shore Drive; thence N. 69 deg. E. 82 ft. to a stake 161 ft. east of Lake Shore Drive; thence S. 21 deg. W. 130 ft. to a stake; thence S. 69 deg. W. 82 ft. to the beginning. Lot No. 271:

Beginning at a stake 175 ft. east of Lake Shore Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 270 and 271, and runs N. 69 deg. E. 82 ft. to a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive at the dividing line between Lots 271 & 272; thence S. 21 deg. E. 113 ft. to a stake; thence S. 69 deg. W. to a stake 164 ft. east of Lake Shore Drive; thence N. 21 deg. W. 130 ft. to the beginning. Lot No. 272:

Beginning at a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive 246 ft. from the E. margin of Lake Shore Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 271 & 272, and runs S. 21 deg. E. 113 ft. to a stake; thence N. 69 deg. E. 82 ft. to a stake; thence N. 21 deg. W. 104.5 feet to a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive; thence in a westerly course along Highland Drive to the beginning. Lot No. 273:

Beginning at a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 272 & 273, and runs S. 21 deg. E. 104.5 ft. to a stake; thence N. 69 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake; thence N. 21 deg. W. 112 ft. to a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive; thence along S. margin of Highland Drive to the beginning. Lot No. 274:

Beginning at a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 273 & 274, and runs S. 21 deg. E. 112 ft. to a stake; thence N. 69 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake; thence N. 21 deg. W. 100 ft. to a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive; thence along Highland Drive to the beginning. Lot No. 275:

Beginning at a stake on the S. margin of Highland Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 274 & 275, and runs S. 21 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake; thence N. 69 deg. E. 50 ft. to a stake; thence N. 21 deg. W. 75 ft. to a stake in the S. margin of Highland Drive; thence with the meanderings of Highland Drive to the beginning. Lot No. 260:

Beginning at a stake on the Lake Shore Drive on the N. margin at the point of the dividing line between lots 259 & 260, and runs 63 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake; thence S. 37 1-4 deg. E. 48.5 ft. to a stake; thence S. 47 1-2 deg. W. 100 ft. to a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive; thence along the N. margin of Highland Drive N. 37 deg. W. to the beginning. Lot No. 261:

Beginning at a stake at the dividing line between Lots 260 & 261 on the N. margin of Highland Drive, and runs N. 47 1-2 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake; thence S. 35 1-2 deg. E. 56 ft. to a stake; thence S. 56 1-2 deg. W. 100 ft. to a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive; thence N. 39 deg. W. with the N. margin of Highland Drive to the beginning. Lot No. 262:

Beginning at a stake on the N. margin of Highland Drive at the dividing line between Lots 261 & 262, and runs N. 56 1-2 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake; thence S. 72 deg. E. 32 ft. to a stake; thence S. 12 deg. W. 100 ft. to a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive; thence N. 69 deg. W. with N. margin of Highland Drive to the beginning. Lot No. 263:

Beginning at a stake on the N. margin of Highland Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 262 & 263, and runs N. 12 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake; thence S. 81 1-2 deg. E. 31 ft. to a stake; thence S. 19 1-2 deg. E. 109 ft. to a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive; thence N. 87 1-2 deg. W. with N. margin of Highland Drive to the beginning. Lot No. 264:

Beginning at a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 263 & 264, and runs N. 19 1-2 deg. W. 100 ft. to a stake; thence N. 69 deg. E. 65 ft. to a stake; thence S. 9 1-2 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive; thence N. 87 1-2 deg. W. with the N. margin of Highland Drive to the beginning. Lot No. 265:

Beginning at a stake on the N. side of Highland Drive at a point on the dividing line between Lots 264 & 265, and runs N. 9 1-2 deg. W. 100 ft. to a stake; thence N. 67 deg. E. 91 ft. to a stake; thence S. 2 deg. E. 100 ft. to a stake in the N. margin of Highland Drive; thence S. 6 deg. W. along said N. margin to the beginning. Lot No. 266:

Being the same land described in Book 29 at page 194 of the Henderson County Mortgage Records.
(Signed) C. E. BROOKS,
Trustee.

State of North Carolina,
County of Henderson.

In the Superior Court,
November Term, 1914.

Calla Polivart Seefeld,
vs.

R. F. Seefeld, alias F. Von G. Seefeld
Notice of Taking and Opening Depositions.

The defendant in the above entitled cause, will take notice that on Friday, November 13, 1914, at the office of Ward, Gray & Neary, Attorneys in the Dupont Building, Tenth & Market Street, in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, before A. C. Gray, Commissioner, or some Notary Public, at 11 o'clock A. M., the plaintiff will proceed to take the depositions of Robert T. McCoskey and Lillian B. Fiamar to be read in evidence in the above entitled cause, and the said defendant will further take notice that on the 16th day of November, 1914 at the Court House in the County of Henderson, North Carolina, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, before said Clerk, the said plaintiff will move the Clerk to open said depositions as provided by law.

This October 23, 1914.
SMITH & SHIPMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.